

Posey Hipsters The state of the state of

y Hipsters feature impact absorbing, soft foam pads over the critical fracture area to help minimize potential damage, including hip fractures that can occur from a fall.

Hipsters are available in innerwear and outerwear models. Innerwear garments are made of a polyester/cotton/Lycra® blend. Outerwear garments are made of a soft, preshrunk polyester/cotton blend and are available in a choice of navy blue or ash gray.



Hipsters are available in eight styles:

- Standard Unisex Brief easily fits over undergarments, or can be worn as underwear.
- Incontinent Brief features a snap front for easier application over adult diapers.
- Male Fly Brief easily fits over undergarments, or can be worn as underwear.
- EZ-On Brief features a crotchless design that allows patients to wear their own undergarments. The mesh material is water permeable, allowing the EZ-On Hipster to be worn during bathing.
- Women's Brief has the same look as regular day-to-day panties and is made of a soft cotton blend material.
- Men's Brief mirror men's regular briefs and are made of a soft gray cotton blend material.
 - Sweatpants provide added comfort and warmth.
 - Shorts provide added comfort.

Hipsters Sweatpants and Shorts feature high durability padding. All other models are available with original foam padding, or high durability padding designed to withstand laundering in large capacity machines at higher temperature hot washing cycles.

- **BEF** 6016 Hipsters, Standard Brief
- REF 6017 Hipsters, Incontinent Brief
- **BES** 6018 Hipsters, Male Fly Brief
- REF 6019 Hipsters, EZ-On
- REF 6008 Replacement Pads, 1 pair
- FEF 6016H Hipsters, High Durability Pads, Standard Brief
- [REF] 6017H Hipsters, High Durability Pads, Incontinent Brief
- 🕮 6018H Hipsters, High Durability Pads, Male Fly Brief
- REF 6019H Hipsters, High Durability Pads, EZ-On
- REE 6008H Replacement High Durability Pads, 1 pair
- BEE 6007A Hipsters Shorts, High Durability Pads, Ash Gray
- REF 6007N Hipsters Shorts, High Durability Pads, Navy
- 🖭 6009A Hipsters Sweatpants, High Durability Pads, Ash Gray
- REE 6009N Hipsters Sweatpants, High Durability Pads, Navy
- EEF 6030 Hipsters Women's Brief
- 6031 Hipsters Men's Brief

PC 1051

INNERWEAR







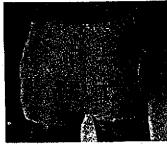
#6017 / #6017H



#6018 / #6018H



#6019 / #6019H



#6030



#6031

Application Instructions:

Standard, Male Fly, Incontinent Brief, Sweatpants and Shorts, Women's and Men's Briefs

With the Posey label in the Back, step into the garment and gently slide it up over the hips. Adjust to assure that the foam pads are properly aligned with and cover the hip joint.

EZ-On Model

- 1. Unfasten the hook and loop at the waist and thighs.
- 2. Wrap the garment around your waist. The label should be at the back and on the inside of the waistband.

- 3. Fasten the hook and loop at the front of your waist. The waistband should be securely fastened to allow minimal shifting of the garment, but should not feel tight or restrictive.
- 4. Pull the left panel taut over the left hip and thigh. The pad should be positioned directly over the hip joint.
- 5. Secure the leg band around the lower thigh using the hook and loop attachment. The elastic band should be tight enough to prevent the pad from sliding out of place, without restricting circulation.
- 6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 on the right side.

Laundering Instructions

All Posey Hipsters can be washed according to CDC guidelines for healthcare facilities. Hipsters with high durability pads are designed to withstand laundering in large capacity machines at higher temperature hot 180°F (82°C) washing and high temperature drying cycles. Standard Hipsters will wash at 120°F (50°C) and dry at medium temperatures. The complete Guidelines for Laundry in Health Care facilities are available at: www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/laundry.htm. The CDC states that "the risk of actual disease transmission from soiled linen is negligible" and "recent studies have shown that a satisfactory reduction of microbial contamination can be achieved at lower water temperatures of 72°-122°F (22°-50°C) when the cycling of the washer, the wash formula, and the amount of chlorine bleach are carefully monitored and controlled." CDC offers the following advice for home care, "In the home, normal washing and drying cycles including 'hot' or 'cold' cycles are adequate to ensure patient safety. Manufacturers instructions for the machine and the detergent or wash additive should be followed closely." Lower wash/dry temperatures will prolong garment life.

- Adhere hook and loop straps before laundering to prevent lint build-up on hook during laundry cycle. If hook and loop does not adhere due to lint, clean hook material with a stiff brush.
- If EZ-On pads are removed, wipe clean with mild, liquid disinfectant before replacing in the pants.

Hipsters







High Durability Hipsters















#6009A

	SIZING CH	ART
Size	Waist Measurement	Hip Measurement
XS	26" - 28" or 66 - 71cm	33" - 35" or 83 - 88cm
S	28" - 30" or 71 - 76cm	35" - 37" or 88 - 93cm
M	30"-34" or 76-86cm	37" - 41" or 93 - 104cm
L	34"-38" or 86-96cm	41" - 45" or 104 - 114cm
XL	38"- 42" or 96 - 106cm	45" - 49" or 114 - 124cm
XXL	42"-46" or 106-116cm	49"-53" or 124 - 134cm

Note: Sweatpants and shorts are available in sizes XS - XL only.

AWARNING

Due to the random possibility of falls, the Posey Company makes no guarantee, express or implied, that the user is protected from hip trauma. The skin under the pants should be assessed regularly and Hipsters should be changed and washed after each incontinent episode to prevent skin breakdown.

Posey Hipsters contain foam pads that are sealed in a pouch to protect it from water. If the pouch is cut or the seal is broken during laundering, moisture will enter the pouch and may result in waterlogged foam. Waterlogged foam encased in the pouch may promote the growth of bacteria.

- Test the foam and pouch integrity by squeezing the pad in one fist, forcing the air to one end, resulting in an air bubble.
- If you hear or feel liquid or air escaping, the pouch is damaged.
- If the pouch is damaged, discontinue use and discard.

PC 1052

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/hip/Sterile/laundry.htm

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                   IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                    FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
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      THE HIPSAVER COMPANY, INC., )
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                      Plaintiff
 5
                -VS-
                                   ) CA No. 05-10917-PBS
                                   ) Pages 1 - 26
 б
      J.T. POSEY COMPANY,
 7
                      Defendant
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 9
                              MOTION HEARING
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                   BEFORE THE HONORABLE PATTI B. SARIS
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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12
      APPEARANCES:
13
           EDWARD J. DAILEY, ESQ. and PETER J. KAROL, ESQ.,
14
      Bromberg & Sunstein, 125 Summer Street, Boston,
      Massachusetts, 02110-1618, for the Plaintiff.
15
           ANTHONY J. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., Duane Morris,
16
      470 Atlantic Avenue, Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210,
      for the Defendant.
17
           JEFFREY G. SHELDON, ESQ., Sheldon & Mak,
18
      225 South Lake Avenue, 9th Floor, Pasadena, California,
      91101, for the Defendant.
19
                                   United States District Court
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                                   1 Courthouse Way, Courtroom 19
                                   Boston, Massachusetts
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                                   July 12, 2005, 3:30 p.m.
22
                             LEE A. MARZILLI
23
                       CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
                       United States District Court
24
                       1 Courthouse Way, Room 3205
                            Boston, MA 02210
25
                              (617) 345-6787
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PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: The case of the HipSaver Company,
Incorporated V. J.T. Posey Company, Civil Action
No. 05-10917, will now be heard before this Court. Will
counsel please identify themselves for the record.

MR. DAILEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. I'm Ed
Dailey from Bromberg & Sunstein representing the plaintiff,
HipSaver Company. With me is Peter Karol. Mr. Karol is
going to argue for the plaintiffs this afternoon. With me
also is Steve Ramsdell, and Mr. Goodwin, who is the president
of the plaintiff, is in the courtroom.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Good afternoon, your Honor.

Anthony Fitzpatrick from Duane Morris on behalf of the defendant. With me is lead counsel for J.T. Posey, Jeffrey Sheldon from Sheldon & Mak in California.

THE COURT: Let me start off by saying I am not going to transfer the action. This is my case. I remember it actually. We had a motion for a preliminary injunction hearing. It was a settlement in this Court's jurisdiction, and I don't see a good reason to transfer it at this point. At some later point, if it becomes apparent to me that we should transfer it, it would be one thing, but at least at this point -- I remember the case actually, and if it weren't for the settlement under my jurisdiction, you may well have

had a good point -- it's just I'm not going to transfer it.

But now let's get to the merits. Let me turn to HipSaver for a minute. How can I grant summary judgment? I mean, I've read the stuff.

MR. KAROL: Okay.

THE COURT: And I don't know whether it's new testing, old testing. How could I grant summary judgment for you?

MR. KAROL: Your Honor, it's completely fine with us if this Court decides not to grant summary judgment at all at this stage. We would certainly like the grant of summary judgment going forward because we feel that, at least as regards the exact provisions, it's clear from the face of the agreement that it is a notice provision and that the only issue here is whether or not there would be notice as to a further advertisement.

THE COURT: No, no, no. No, no, not further advertisement, as to additional testing, and I won't know that. "Further comparative testing," isn't that the word?

MR. KAROL: Yes, it is, I believe. So we're comfortable with no grant of summary judgment in either way at this point. We don't know when the test was actually done, your Honor. Though it's cited in Posey's brief that they feel that we've somehow consented to when the test was done, that's a fact issue that we're not certain about. We

just feel that it's relevant when the underlying impact study was done, and that goes to when the actual advertisement was put forward. The advertisement that they dispute was January of 2005. Therefore we feel that it's clear from the face of the agreement that there was notice that needed to be given in order to keep us all out of this court.

THE COURT: Why? Why did notice have to be given if there was no additional testing? Does the contract say notice has to be given for an additional advertisement based on old testing?

MR. KAROL: Well, your Honor, we feel that they would be reading into the Court and that Posey would be reading into the agreement an exception for old testing. We feel that that paragraph covers in addition to --

THE COURT: Let me say, you may have a cause of action based on new stuff that postdates the settlement agreement. You may. I mean, if there's inaccurate statements being made, I'm not sure it was covered by the old agreement. But if it's no new testing --

MR. KAROL: Oh, your Honor, it's not the new testing -- (Inaudible).

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm having trouble hearing you.

MR. KAROL: Your Honor, it would be only on the new ads that we're talking about as a violation of the breach, a

5 1 breach of the notice provision, not the actual underlying 2 testing, as to the date of that. It's the advertisement that 3 put forth the false claims about the testing and misrepresented the testing, which is of a later date than the 5 settlement agreement. 6 THE COURT: Well, read the paragraph you're 7 referring to. I thought it said notice of any further 8 comparative testing. 9 MR. KAROL: Your Honor, "In the event of any 10 further or comparative testing" is the first phrase, and we 11 just think that that's a phrase that's kind of an 12 introductory phrase into the notice provision and that the 13 notice provision is really intended to apply to all 14 advertisements. 15 THE COURT: Read the whole paragraph. 16 MR. KAROL: "In the event of any further 17

MR. KAROL: "In the event of any further comparative testing of Posey and consumer products by either party, neither party shall make commercial advertising use of the results or analysis related to such testing without first giving the other party at least 30 days' advanced written notice of the results or analysis." And we would contend that the centerpiece of that is the use of the --

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THE COURT: I'm not sure you win on that. Now, assuming you don't win that, what happens? Do you still have a cause of action for false advertisement?

Court Hearing - 071205

MR. KAROL: Oh, we certainly do, we do, and that's very much at the heart of our complaint is the false nature of this advertisement.

THE COURT: All right. Now, let me just jump to you for a minute. Let's assume that you win your argument that the notice doesn't go to any old testing, it only goes to new testing, but you still have false advertisement.

MR. SHELDON: No, I don't, your Honor. The release in the prior settlement agreement released all claims that could have been brought. I refer you to the declaration of Victoria Lewis that we filed. This testing was done in 2002. The ads were first placed in 2002. She attaches the ads. They have a copyright notice. I'm dealing with ads that existed in 2002, not 2005.

THE COURT: Well, let me say this: I agree that anything up until the date of the settlement is precluded by the release; but if there was a new advertisement that had the exact same stuff, I don't think it's included in the release.

MR. SHELDON: Well, that's inconsistent with plaintiff's position that there was stuff on the Internet which existed prior to the release they can't be sued on and they don't even have to give us the backup data.

THE COURT: I don't know what their position is, and they may lose that too. I'm simply saying, I'm not

1 prepared to resolve that at this stage of the proceedings. 2 I'm definitely not transferring it. I don't believe either 3 side is entitled to summary judgment or a dismissal, and I think it needs to go forward with what the new ad is, what's 5 in it, and whether or not that falls afoul of the settlement 6 agreement or not. 7 MR. SHELDON: May I argue the Rule 12 dismissal 8 motion? 9 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 10 MR. SHELDON: And I'd like to go back and at least give a shot on the transfer motion. 11 12 THE COURT: I'm not doing it. It's just not worth 13 your time. I've read everything. It's my settlement 14 agreement. And I understand that, well, you know, absent the 15 existence of an agreement that happened in this court to 16 resolve a preliminary injunction here, which I actually even 17 remember, I might well say you're right, you know, if it was just a sort of race-to-the-courthouse kind of thing for the 18 19 first-time round. But it isn't, so don't waste your breath 20 on it. But I will hear you on the motion to dismiss which I 21 haven't given you a chance to argue yet. 22 MR. SHELDON: The problem with the complaint, it 23 doesn't make clear what advertisement they're complaining 24 to. When you read all the papers, it does. And I think this

was intentional. All it says was, "In 2005, initiated an

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enhanced advertising campaign." That's all we know. This advertising campaign, as I said, started in 2002. So we weren't clear what they're complaining about.

The other thing, on the breach of contract claim, they never alleged they have performed under that contract, and that's important because if they say that we had to give notice on ads that continued, why don't they have to give notice on their temperature ad? So that I think they should be obliged to say that they have performed under the contract. That's an element of a breach of contract claim, and it doesn't appear in the complaint.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this: If it's just a question of them not specifying that there were things that happened in 2005, do you want me just to make them amend it? Because that's really all it would involve.

MR. SHELDON: I do. When we filed our papers, we're guessing what the complaint was directed to.

THE COURT: In the papers you refer to ads that happened after the date of the settlement agreement. Maybe I'm not remembering. Does the complaint specifically reference those?

MR. KAROL: Yes, it does, your Honor. In the demand for relief, it specifically references it. The actual name of the impact study had references to it. It's not in the actual -- (Inaudible).

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                THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, I didn't hear you. "It's
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      not in the actual. . ."
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                THE COURT: Don't forget, she's got to write this
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      down.
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                MR. KAROL: I'm sorry. I know I mumble at times.
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      It was in the demand for relief. It was part of the
      complaint, and it's cited on the page of the complaint. In
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      our memorandum we do cite to --
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                THE COURT: Your memorandum, that's not good.
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      enough.
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                MR. KAROL: No, no, no, in the actual complaint,
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      it's in there, as in the demand for relief, we ask them to
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      specifically -- we ask the Court to specifically halt that
      particular ad. It's in the complaint itself.
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                THE COURT: Is it?
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                MR. SHELDON: It's in the prayer for relief, but
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      it's not in the body of the complaint. And let me add, on
      the --
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                THE COURT: Well, as far as I'm concerned then,
      that's the only ad at issue here. Is that right?
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                MR. KAROL: Yes.
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                THE COURT: All right, so then we don't need to
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      have an amendment here. And if you want to add any other
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      ads, you have to change the complaint because that's the only
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      ad we're talking about, the only ad postsettlement, so
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they're on fair notice.

MR. SHELDON: On the request that they specify 9(b) with fraudulent conduct was -- the response was, well, there's 43(a) cases that say a plain claim under 43(a) is not a fraud claim, and therefore 9(b) doesn't apply, except in the complaint on Line 2 alleges fraud. So if they're going to be alleging fraud and the remedies that you can get for fraud, they should specify the --

THE COURT: Well, now that you've got it specified down with that one ad, that's what we're talking about, and that's enough to meet 9(b). That's all we're talking about. Make it clear: Their only fair notice is one advertisement, all right? That's the only one that's not covered by the settlement agreement, since it's the only one that postdates the settlement agreement, okay?

So just refresh me. Let's get beyond all this.

What's the real issue here? I'm trying to understand. Are
we just back to square one?

MR. SHELDON: No. It's completely -- it has nothing to do with the original case except they're alleging breach in the settlement agreement. It's a completely different ad. It has nothing to do with the UCLA study.

THE COURT: I want to understand really what the meat of what's going on here is. It has to do with a different study?

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MR. SHELDON: I wouldn't even call it a study.
     2002 or 2001, I'm not sure when, Posey had some testing done
     to try to select the material. It selected the material and
     released stuff in 2002 about it, and just has continued the
     same ad in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005. That's it. And what
      they're complaining about --
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               THE COURT: It's the exact same ad?
               MR. SHELDON: Yes. Well, I mean, the surrounding
     materials may be different, but the statement they're
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      complaining about has not changed one iota.
               MR. KAROL: Your Honor, may I be heard on that
     point?
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               THE COURT: Well, let him finish. You sit down.
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     You're an eager beaver here. Let him finish, and then I'll
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     give you your time in the sun, okay?
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               MR. KAROL: Fair enough.
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MR. SHELDON: If I refer to the complaint, they say, "An independent laboratory study that was conducted to determine the most effective impact absorbing material." That's what the prayer is complaining about. That same language has been used since 2002 based on the very same study that was conducted by Garwood in either 2001 or 2002. THE COURT: And this is not the UCLA study that was

so bitterly contested last time?

MR. SHELDON: It has absolutely nothing to do with

the UCLA study.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Now, that's not a motion to dismiss issue. But let me turn to you. Is that what this is all about?

MR. KAROL: Your Honor, to begin with, they are materially different ads, very much so, the January ad and the one before it. In the first instance -- I have copies of this if the Court needs it. This is from the Morseburg declaration that just came out. It's Exhibit D from their memorandum on Friday, and it's clear that this juxtaposes one of the paragraphs from the ad. And keep in mind, this is in the larger context of a greater ad with a lot of different references in it. This actually has a specific date than the earlier ad that they keep saying is the same, the July 1, 2001. That date is completely redacted from the current ad.

Now, this is extremely relevant because this is about the most effective impact absorbing material. This has changed dramatically since July 1, 2001, and to make a conscious decision to redact the date from the ad is certainly part of a material issue here.

THE COURT: Help me. What's changed dramatically?

Is there different kinds of foam used today than -- I don't know right word -- a different kind of pad used today than --

MR. KAROL: Yes. For example, in the Posey advertisement they talk about a hydra-ability pad. This did

not exist at the time of 2001. So the fact that that's incorporated with the impact study is a very different impression upon the viewer, saying that they have the most effective impact absorbing material and then citing to these hydra-ability pads which didn't exist at the time that they claim the study was made.

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THE COURT: So basically -- you know, by the way, I say you speak quickly. That's an amazing thing because Lee here accuses me of speaking quickly. I win some awards in the courthouse, so you must win some award for attorneys. So both of us need to learn to speak more slowly.

MR. KAROL: I just wanted to get you home quicker, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good comeback.

So the gist of what's going on here is that there's a dispute over this January, 2005 ad as to whether it's fair advertising because it's referring to pads, and there's a dispute about whether these are the current pads or the old pads. That the gist of it.

MR. KAROL: That's part of it, yes.

THE COURT: So that seems like a pretty narrow issue; in other words, that we can get through quick discovery and a quick either trial or motion for summary judgment.

MR. SHELDON: I think it's -- well, we think it's

14 1 ripe for summary judgment just because of the prior 2 settlement agreement because the claim could have been 3 brought. THE COURT: Well, okay, that's denied. The motion 5 to dismiss is denied. Both motions for summary judgment are 6 denied. The motion to transfer is denied. And now I want to 7 get you to the merits. 8 MR. SHELDON: Can I argue one more portion of the 9 motion to dismiss? 10 THE COURT: Sure. 11 MR. SHELDON: This is Count 3, the Massachusetts claim. We cited the leading case interpreting that statute, 12 13 Kencorp. THE COURT: Which statute? 14 15 MR. SHELDON: They have a claim under 16 Massachusetts --17 THE COURT: 93A? 18 MR. SHELDON: Yes, 93A. Thank you. I'm sure 19 you're more familiar with it than I am. But at least 20 according to the Kencorp case, the acts had to principally be 21 directed to primarily and substantially within Massachusetts, 22 the acts complained of. They didn't plead that, and they 23 can't. The testing was done in California; the ads were 24 generated in California. So maybe something happened in

Massachusetts, but they weren't primarily and substantially.

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THE COURT: Yes, we generally deal with those kinds of issues on summary judgment. So, you know, I need a record, you may be right. They claim that they were distributed to what, a hundred people here?

MR. SHELDON: Well, that's the problem. In the complaint they say a hundred, but they recognize that -- the complaint itself says that may be .5 percent of Posey's total customer base. If you work out the numbers, it works out to about that. So the complaint on its face doesn't satisfy the primary --

THE COURT: I understand, you may have some really good arguments, but I'm just not doing this on a motion to dismiss. And I think just the bitterness between the parties -- I mean, I never say "never" on settlement, but maybe it just makes sense to just reach the merits on this and somebody go up on appeal, because I thought this was settled last time, and obviously the parties aren't happy with the settlement, so --

MR. SHELDON: Well, your Honor, we're not the ones who raced up to the courthouse. We're not the ones who started sending letters threatening and then sued before we could even respond. So we've got a problem over here.

THE COURT: Yes, I think we should just at least do a little discovery. I don't think you should have to do very much. This seems relatively simple, one ad, one study. How

want to think about transferring it to California, if in fact

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the key percipient witnesses that you would have to prove some sort of false ad with are going to be just the deposition transcripts. That's not a good place for you to be in. We don't have to make that ultimate decision now, but if he's right that all we have is one person here and all the test takers out there, what are you going to do? MR. KAROL: Your Honor, we feel that the case will revolve around expert testimony more than anything else, and our experts will certainly be here in court arguing in person. THE COURT: Maybe. So all the depositions should be taken out there of Posey people, and all the HipSaver people should be here. I think that we're not talking about very many, so why don't we say all fact discovery will be done by October 31. Then plaintiff's experts will be by 11/15, defendant's expert by 12/15, expert discovery deadline by 1/15, motion for summary judgment by 1/30/06, opposition by 2/15/06. And obviously, if these things come on the weekend, you'll just push it off to the following Monday. Hearing on motion for summary judgment in March. I'm highly unlikely to grant a motion for

preliminary injunction. We've been down that route.

MR. KAROL: Yes, your Honor, understood.

MR. SHELDON: Let me add, your Honor, we think the ad was fine to begin with. We made minor modifications

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     almost immediately.
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                THE COURT: Say it again.
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                MR. SHELDON: We modified it almost immediately.
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      In our view, it wasn't worth fighting about.
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                THE COURT: That's talking about the one 2005 ad?
                MR. SHELDON: Yes.
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                THE COURT: Well, have you looked at their new ad?
     Do you have problems with their new ad? Is this even worth
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      the dime?
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                MR. KAROL: Your Honor, are you talking about the
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     ad campaign from January, 2005, or are you talking about --
      if we're talking about whether or not they pulled the ad, I'm
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     not sure. I don't know.
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                THE COURT: They didn't.
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                MR. KAROL: If that's what they're suggesting --
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                THE COURT: He didn't say they pulled it. He said
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      they modified it. Have you looked at the modification?
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                MR. KAROL: I haven't seen the modification.
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                THE COURT: What did it do?
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                MR. SHELDON: It eliminated the word "independent."
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      They seemed to object to calling Garwood "independent," even
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      though they are. And they objected to the language of the
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      "most effective," and I think we changed it to "determine an
      effective and comfortable." The most effective is a rigid
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      piece of steel that will keep your hips, but nobody's going
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      to wear it, so -- and that's what's currently using, and
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      nobody's complained about it.
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                THE COURT: Is that satisfactory?
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                MR. KAROL: Your Honor, I don't believe it does at
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      this point, at least that we haven't seen it, and we
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      certainly need to see it. I mean, this has a history before
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      of coming back.
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                THE COURT: I denied the motion for PI the last
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      time, if I remember correctly. If they took out that
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      offending language, what else from your point of view -- I'm
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      not saying it is offending -- but from your point of view,
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      what else is it that you'd be upset about?
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                MR. KAROL: Well, to begin with, attorneys' fees is
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      something we'd certainly be looking for under 93A.
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                THE COURT: What else in the ads?
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                MR. KAROL: General statements about effectiveness
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      is something we'd have to look into.
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                THE COURT: You know, they're allowed to advertise.
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                MR. KAROL: They are.
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                THE COURT: You know, of course they're going to
      call their product effective.
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                MR. KAROL: We really ask the Court to be able to
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      at least be able to see the ad.
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                THE COURT: I know, but this is what I don't want
      to do. I don't want to spend a year ferrying back and forth
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across the United States -- you've got clients here, both sides, with the expense -- if in fact this is all going to turn on attorneys' fees. I'm not going to do it.
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So let's do this. I've just set a discovery schedule. Did we already set a hearing on the motion for summary judgment?

THE CLERK: March 16 at 2:00 p.m.

THE COURT: All right, we're going to send you to mediation forthwith, immediately. And I want you to look at that ad and send a letter to me, the new one, immediately and tell me two things: One is whether or not it satisfies you, and if it does, what are we talking about in terms of attorneys' fees? It isn't worth --

MR. KAROL: Could we have that ad produced immediately?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SHELDON: Sure. I mean, it's out there.

THE COURT: I know, but just give it to them.

MR. SHELDON: I don't have it with me, but sure.

THE COURT: What's your ballpark right now for attorneys' fees?

MR. DAILEY: Your Honor, with all due respect, we certainly would like our attorneys' fees, but this is not the issue. This is a course of conduct that has gone on. We want this stopped. We want the same relief we got the last

time, but we want a bulletproof settlement agreement that doesn't have us before you a year hence.

This plaintiff has six employees. He's the little guy on the block. He has inventive technology. He cannot continue to be hammered by the big guy on the block putting out false ads and then us having to come to court once a year. We're not in that position. We want this stopped.

THE COURT: Well, you know, it's a nice speech. I understand your clients are sitting right here, and I understand they want it stopped, but I can't stop all advertising.

MR. DAILEY: Of course.

THE COURT: This is competition in the marketplace.

MR. DAILEY: Of course.

THE COURT: And of course people are going to say,
"My product's effective." That's just what people say.

MR. DAILEY: But if that is a literally false ad, and it is further literally false because it refers to testing of materials that didn't even exist at the time of the testing --

THE COURT: I remember you made that point the last time, and it was hotly contested factually. And we can spend a fortune over the next year shuttling back and forth across the United States taking everyone's depositions; but if in fact their current ad is not offending, and if in fact, let

22 me guess, that your attorneys' fees are under at this point, 1 let's say \$5,000 --2 MR. DAILEY: They are certainly not, but that's a 3 secondary matter, your Honor. Your Honor, if I may --THE COURT: I'm not going to have a speech right 5 6 now. MR. DAILEY: Okay, fine. 7 THE COURT: My point is, if their ad has changed 8 and the only damage that you've incurred is attorneys' fees, 9 whatever it is, then it is not -- I'm not going to have this 10 case litigated. 11 MR. DAILEY: Absolutely. Your Honor, I appreciate 12 that, and we would not bring a pointless lawsuit. This is 13 not just vengeful litigation. The complaint alleges damage 14 to the business. This is not a game for attorneys' fees. 15 This is not an academic exercise. 16 THE COURT: I never accused it of being a game for 17 attorneys' fees. 18 MR. DAILEY: The point is, it's not saying: 19 do you get out of this? You get attorneys' fees." Indeed, 20 in the earlier case, the settlement involved payment of 21 attorneys' fees, but that wasn't the genesis, that wasn't the 22 23 purpose. With all due respect to the Court, Mr. Goodwin can 24

tell you that I did a risk analysis on that case before I

25

ever advised him to bring that case to court. That risk analysis was not premised on, what can Bromberg & Sunstein recover? It was, was there an opportunity to prevail on the merits?

THE COURT: I got it, but if this ad is fine -MR. DAILEY: Which we haven't even seen.

THE COURT: Right. I want some statement and a review from you in a week what the offending piece of the current ad is because there are two different issues. If we're battling over an ad and whether it's good or bad, that's one thing. But if we're only talking about an ad that was out from January, 2005, until today, which is July of 2005, and whatever damage to reputation, if you can even prove it, that's a different kind of dispute.

MR. DAILEY: We certainly appreciate that, your Honor. And all I want to say is that the first time I heard -- and I pay attention to this on a daily basis -- the first time I heard that there was a revised ad was this afternoon.

THE COURT: Okay, I'm not blaming you. That may well be, but here we are. So I've set a discovery schedule. I'm going to hear from you in a week what your position is with respect to the new ad. If you think something is still offensive, you need to tell me what it is. What form should it be in?

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               MR. DAILEY: We can file a memorandum, that's fine.
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               THE COURT: Okay. And if in fact it makes sense to
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     then -- I will send you to mediation forthwith, and if in
4
     fact that doesn't work, we'll go forward with this whole
5
     thing. In the meantime, the depositions of the Posey people
6
     and the Garwood people will be in California, and the
7
     depositions of the HipSaver people will be here. The Posey
8
      expert will be -- do you have an expert here, or do you have
9
      an in-house person? Do you know? Are you going to have an
10
      independent expert?
11
               MR. SHELDON: We'll have to contemplate that.
12
               THE COURT: Do you already have an expert?
13
               MR. DAILEY: Yes, we do.
14
               THE COURT: Who is it?
15
               MR. DAILEY: Dr. Hayes, the same expert we had in
16
      the earlier case.
17
                THE COURT: Where is he from?
18
               MR. DAILEY: He's from Oregon, and he will be
19
      deposed on the West Coast. We made him available for
      deposition on the West Coast the last time.
20
21
                THE COURT: Great. And this will be about the new
22
      study, right?
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                MR. DAILEY: Correct, correct.
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                THE COURT: Are you the only two people in the
25
      market?
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               MR. SHELDON: No.
               THE COURT: There are other people?
               MR. SHELDON: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Okay. There it goes.
               MR. SHELDON: I want to correct something. I don't
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6
     want to -- let's say that plaintiff may have forgotten.
7
     Early on, even before we knew they had sued us, we advised
8
     them that we had changed the ad. So even before we knew a
9
      complaint was filed, we had agreed to make the change.
10
               THE COURT: Well, thank you.
11
               MR. SHELDON: And I don't recall whether they were
12
      sent it or not, but they were certainly advised that the
13
      change was made. In fact, we got back a complaint that the
14
      revised one got distributed in Florida after we said we
15
      changed it, pointed out that the guy had a heart attack, and
16
      that's why he didn't come with the new stuff. But be that as
17
      it may, even before Posey knew it was sued, it voluntarily
18
      made a change in what it considered perfectly okay to begin
19
      with, and that has been brought to the attention of
      plaintiff.
20
21
                THE COURT: Well, I thank you for doing that.
22
      right. Is that accurate, by the way?
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                MR. DAILEY: Thank you, your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: Do you remember getting that?
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                MR. DAILEY: Oh, no, I did not. I'm sorry. I
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apologize. I did not see that. I am not aware of a revised ad. There was certainly back-and-forth colloquy or dialogue between me and Mr. Sheldon, but I do not understand that there was a revised ad. MR. SHELDON: I have the letter right here, your Honor. THE COURT: You might want to confer afterwards. We don't need to resolve that right now. I hope you have a nice rest of the summer. I hope you resolve this, but if you don't, I definitely remember this contest, and so I will resolve it this time. Okay, thank you. MR. DAILEY: Thank you, your Honor. THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess. (Adjourned, 4:00 p.m.)

27 1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT) DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS) ss. CITY OF BOSTON 5 6 7 8 I, Lee A. Marzilli, Official Federal Court 9 Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, 10 Pages 1 through 26 inclusive, was recorded by me 11 stenographically at the time and place aforesaid in Civil Action No. 05-10917-PBS, The HipSaver Company, Inc. Vs. J.T. 12 Posey Company, and thereafter by me reduced to typewriting 13 14 and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 15 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16 18th day of July, 2005. 17 18 19 20 21 22 LEE A. MARZILLI, CRR 23 OFFICIAL FEDERAL COURT REPORTER 24 25

EXHIBIT 11

CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY

FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO ASSENTED-TO MOTION

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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                     FOR THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
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3
      THE HIP SAVER COMPANY, INC.,
 4
                      PLAINTIFF,
 5
           VS.
                                                  NO. 05-10917 PBS
 6
      J.T. POSEY COMPANY,
7
                      DEFENDANT.
8
      J.T. POSEY COMPANY, INC.,
 9
                      COUNTERCLAIM PLAINTIFF,
10
           VS.
11
      THE HIP SAVER COMPANY, INC.; AND
      EDWARD L. GOODWIN,
12
                      COUNTERCLAIM DEFENDANTS.
13
14
15
                      DEPOSITION OF VICTORIA LEWIS
16
                          CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA
17
                      THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2005
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21
      REPORTED BY:
22
      DENISE HERFT
      CSR NO. 12983
23
      JOB NO.:
24
      A0413NCV
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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                     FOR THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
  3
       THE HIP SAVER COMPANY, INC.,
                       PLAINTIFF,
  6
            VS.
                                                  NO. 05-10917 PBS
  7
       J.T. POSEY COMPANY,
  8
                       DEFENDANT.
  9
       J.T. POSEY COMPANY, INC.,
10
                       COUNTERCLAIM PLAINTIFF,
11
            VS.
       THE HIP SAVER COMPANY, INC.; AND
       EDWARD L. GOODWIN,
 13
                       COUNTERCLAIM DEFENDANTS.
 14
 15
 16
                       DEPOSITION OF VICTORIA LEWIS,
 17
               TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF, AT,
 18
               17871 PARK PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 200,
 19
               CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA, COMMENCING AT
 20
               2:06 P.M., ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2005,
 21
               REPORTED BY DENISE HERFT, CSR NO. 12983, A
 22
               CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER IN AND FOR
 23
               THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, PURSUANT TO NOTICE.
 24
 25
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Lewis, Victoria 121505

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1	VOLUME 1
2.	PAGES 1 - 273
3	EXHIBITS 1 - 52
4	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
6	No. CV-05-10917-PBS
7,	
8	THE HIPSAVER COMPANY, INC.,
9	Plaintiffs
10	vs.
11	J.T. POSEY COMPANY,
12	Defendants
13	
14	DEPOSITION OF EDWARD L. GOODWIN
15	Tuesday, October 18, 2005 9:20 a.m
16	Duane Morris, LLP
17	470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02110
18	
19	
20	Reporter: Janet M. Konarski, RMR, CRR
21	LegaLink Boston
22	320 Congress Street, Boston, MA 02210
23	(617) 542-0039
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was in no means a positive statement of my wanting to do business with Posey, because I really didn't. But, by the same token, what I realized at this time is that Posey was going to ruin the market for hip protectors and possibly put me out of business, so as a small guy at this time, who was selling \$300,000 worth of hip protectors a year, the question is do I jump on the steam roller or get steam rolled over, and Ernie Posey was not smart enough to construct a good contracted business deal, and he went forward with his defective Hipsters for the next four years.

Q. What you're saying is he would have been smarter by entering into a business relationship with you?

MR. DAILEY: Objection.

- A. He would have been smarter if he adopted a hip protector that doesn't fall apart in the laundry.
- Q. Basically, what you were after is you wanted him to stop selling Hipsters and to let the market, let the HipSaver product be the only product in the market or at least not the only product in the market, but be in the market without competition from the Hipster. That is what you wanted, right?
 - A. Right.

	. 1
1	VOL. III, PAGES 1- 136
2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
4	CASE NO. CV-05-10917 PBS
5	
6	THE HIPSAVER COMPANY
7	Plaintiff
8	v.
9	J.T. POSEY COMPANY
10	Defendant
11	AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIM
12	
13	Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
14	·
15	Videotaped Deposition of Edward L. Goodwin
16	Friday, March 3, 2006
17	10:00 a.m.
18	Duane Morris
19	470 Atlantic Avenue
2.0	Boston, Massachusetts
21	
22	Reporter: Deborah Roth, RPR/CSR
23	
24	
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      PRESENT:
 2
 3:
      Edward J. Dailey, Esq.
 4
      Bromberg Sunstein, LLP
 5
      125 Summer Street
      Boston, Massachusetts 02110
 7
      For the Plaintiff
 8
 9
      Douglas H. Morseburg, Esq.
10
      Sheldon & Mak, P.C.
11
      225 South Lake Avenue, Suite 900
12
      Pasadena, California 91001
13
      626 796 4000
14
      For the Defendant
15
16
17
18
      ALSO PRESENT: Wesley Hicks, Videographer
19
20
21
22
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24
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A. The basis of that statement is that we are comparing the three products which are on this page, which -- HipSaver is a leading brand of hip protectors in this country. Posey is one of the leading suppliers of the geriatric industry and Alimed is also one of the leading supplies of the rehabilitation industry.

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10.

So these are the three people that have hip protectors that are in any way on the market, and the Posey hip protector had a maximum instruction of up to 160 degrees, whereas the CDC minimum is 160 degrees.

So you could not wash the previous

Posey Hipster above 160, and you can't wash the one
that's 120 at 160; and Alimed is washed on warm,

not hot, which is not consistent with the CDC

standard.

HipSaver, on the other hand, can be washed at whatever the highest temperature an institutional laundry can have, and it can be dried up to 250 degrees.

Q. Let me ask you this: Now, you remember yesterday Mr. Morseburg referred to Posey 1, that is, the earlier lawsuit between HipSaver and the